

THE HERALD.

Issued Every Thursday Morning

EDITED AND PUBLISHED BY
HENRY R. FRENCH,
TO WHOM ALL COMMUNICATIONS MUST BE
ADDRESSED, POST-PAID.

TERMS.

If paid strictly in ADVANCE, - - - \$1 75
If not paid in advance, - - - - 2 00
At the end of the year, - - - - 2 50



DR. JOHN BULL.

SOMETHING NEW AND VALUABLE.

The most powerful Ring on the face of the globe now reigns supreme in the world. No body has the power of the crowned heads of Europe and India to be despised when compared to that of our American King.

European Kings employ the power vested in them to increase the power of their subjects, and to reduce to greater misery and desolation the subjects of their dominion. Our American King goes forth with equal willingness to the lordly mansion and humble cabin, ready alike to administer relief and to heal the rich and the poor.

DR. JOHN BULL'S

GREAT AMERICAN KING.
Is the Texas Woman or the Women, and the grand blessing ever offered to afflicted humanity; to the suffering millions, the Doctor can use this magical remedy. All you have only to use this magical remedy.

It is a powerful balsom, and can not accept the professed Balm, because it is not the balsom of the world.

This wonderful medicine, during the brief period since its introduction, has carried happiness to the hearts of thousands, and made life a charm to many who before regarded it only as a painful and miserable existence.

To the winds with all physicians, Embalmers, Pain Killers and Pain Extractors, and let millions of glad tongues proclaim the merits of the great "American King" of pain. A preparation composed solely of vegetables and roots, produced by America's own soil and bounteous soil.

We would ask the Lawyer, who are always competent judges, what is and is not a valuable family medicine, to do with it. It is a great blessing of Pain to its behalf, and if anti-slavery efforts are not to be made, and so see that it is used by their afflicted neighbors. The affected friends, however, will not be able to induce their neighbors to use it, as it is a valuable medicine, they will be doing an act of benevolence, and it will be proved of. This is a powerful and truly magical remedy for all external diseases, sores, swelling, burns, &c., and for many internal afflictions, it is a certain cure, yet it is not the terrible and incapable of producing any bad or injurious effects in the most delicate cases or the weakest constitution.

It is entirely needless to follow the old and worn-out system of publishing to the public the certificates of certificates, of which there are many, and which are not true, but twenty-five years ago Dr. Bull's well-earned reputation on the King of Pain doing all and more than claims for it.

We would like to have you the Rheumatism or Gout; these are not pleasant companions, and we know that you would like to drive them away as soon as possible, then use

"BULL'S KING OF PAIN."

Would you be cured almost immediately of Bowel Complaint, Dysentery, Summer Complaint, Cholera Morbus, Cramp, Throbbing, Head Aches, Fevers, or any other aches or pains, the remedy is simple and the cure certain, USE THE GREAT KING OF PAIN.

Would you have a sore Stomach, Cramps, Cuts, Burns, Scars, Ulcers, or any other wounds healed, we repeat, it uses the

MAGICAL KING OF PAIN.

Would you be cured of Sciatica, Rupture, Hernia, Sciatica, Throats, Sore Throats, Lumbago, Tetter or Ring Worm, Salt Rheum, Bites of venomous insects, Chapped Hands, and all other Sores, either Dry or Running, we may again and again assure you in Dr. John Bull's

"KING OF PAIN."

Would you be cured of Bright's Disease, Tumors, Tumors, or any disease, it can be caused by impure blood, then use Dr. John Bull's "King of Pain" internally and the King of Pain externally, nothing can be more certain than a speedy and effectual cure.

DR. JOHN BULL'S

PRINCIPAL OFFICE,
FIFTH CARD STREET, ONE BLOCK BELOW MAIN,
LOUISVILLE, KY.

FOR SALE BY DRUGGISTS & MERCHANTS THROUGH
OUT THE UNITED STATES.

For sale by T. S. BARKLEY & Co.
Feb. 8, 1854-49-6m.

DR. W. L. SUTTON
CONTINUES to practice his profession in
all its branches. July 1 18

DR. J. C. HUMPHREYS,
ECLECTIC PRACTITIONER,

HAVING concluded to make a permanent
location in this place, respectfully ten-
ders his professional services to the citizens
of Georgetown and Scott county.

Office at his residence on Main street—
where he may be found at all hours of the day
and night, when not professionally engaged.
Nov. 4, 1852-36-1f

STATIONERY.

JUST rec'd 40 Reams Super English Laid,
Gilt Edge and common Letter and cap
Papers, also a large stock of common and
fancy note paper, Envelopes, Visiting cards
Mottoes, Wafers &c., and for sale very low
at wholesale or retail at the Drug & Book
Store of GEO. E. TRIMBLE.

Feb. 7th 1854-48.

DR. J. G. HAMILL,
M.D. F.R.S.

OFFICE—On Hamilton Street, oppo-
site the Methodist Church.

Nov. 24, 1852-1f.

MIDWIFERY.

MRS. GIBBONS returns her sincere thanks
for the liberal patronage here before ex-
tended to her, and flatters herself that the suc-
cess which has attended her, in numerous
cases, will secure an increase of her circle of
practice.

Mrs. G. will wait upon ladies in any part of
the country, but as her charges are uniform,
those who live remote from town, will be ex-
pected to furnish a mode of conveyance.

Mrs. Gibbons refers to any one of her
patrons; also to Dr. Wm. H. Barlow. Resi-
dence near the Masonic Hall.

April 27, 1854-71f.2

Wm. McDonald is our ad-
vertising Agent for the city of New
York, and is authorized to contract
for advertisement according to rates:

S. H. PARVIN is our Ad-
vertising Agent for the city of Cincin-
nati, and is authorized to contract for
advertisements according to rates.

GEORGETOWN HERALD.

The Press is for the diffusion of Knowledge: to accomplish its Mission it must be free from all despotism of Party or Prejudice.

VOLUME X.—No. 10.

SCOTT COUNTY, KENTUCKY, MAY 18, 1854.

WHOLE NUMBER 478

PREPARATORY DEPARTMENT OF GEORGETOWN COLLEGE, WILL OPEN ON THE 3D MONDAY IN SEPTEMBER NEXT.

N. B. WALLER, A. M., Principal.

THE services of Mr. WALLER have been
permanently secured. He brings with him a
reputation as an accomplished and suc-
cessful instructor of youth, warranting the
belief that no institution can surpass this in all
that is necessary to prepare young men for
College most thoroughly or to lay the foun-
dation for a substantial and well ordered edu-
cation.

Terms per session of 5 months—in advance
Tuition in Primary Department, - - - \$1 75
Higher Branches - - - - 1 00
Additional charges for fuel, &c., - - - 1 00
Payment made to the Principal or the Treasurer
of the College. F. C. McALLA,
See. Ex. Com.

GEORGETOWN COLLEGE, KENTUCKY.

THIS Institution occupies a high rank
among Western Colleges. Its Library,
Cabinet, Museum, and apparatus are unsur-
passed. Its literary course is the same as that
of Yale College, while its scientific course
embraces all the best portions of the course at
West Point.

For young men designed for practical busi-
ness there is a course of three years in which a
thorough knowledge is imparted in agricultural
Chemistry, Physiology, Zoology, Practical
Engineering, Principles of Commerce, and
Book Keeping. In this practical feature the
College is believed to be unequalled. Its high
aim is to furnish American scholars, and Amer-
ican business men. The rapidly increasing
number of Students in attendance is proof
of its high rank and efficiency.

This seat of learning is no mere experiment,
whose permanence is doubtful, and whose di-
plomas is therefore of uncertain value. It is
in a position to exercise and maintain a whole-
some discipline without the fear of extinguishing
it; and to require of its students every-
thing scholarly and manly in their deportment.
It has boarding arrangements adapted to all
classes of students; and so adjusted as to
avoid the dangers inseparable from the practice
of crowding 150 or 200 young men into one
building. Students for the ministry can board
for about \$40 per College year.

Others of known good moral habits, for about
\$65 or 70; while those who may prefer board-
ing in private families can do so at from \$30 to
100. No student is allowed to board in any
family but such as the Faculty shall approve;
and a strict but kind supervision is exercised
by the faculty over every student whenever
they may board.

The scholastic year is divided into two
sessions. The first commences on the third
Monday in September; the second, on the first
Monday in February.

COMMENCEMENT DAY

Occurs on the last Thursday in June. Tuition
\$20 per session.

The annual catalogue may be had by ap-
plication to the President, Rev. D. R. Camp-
bell L. D.

Secy. of the Board of Trustees.

Sept. 16, 1854-29-1f.

LIVER COMPLAINT,

Dyspepsia,

JAUNDICE,

CHRONIC OR NERVOUS DE- BILITY, DISEASE OF THE KIDNEYS, AND ALL DISEASES ARISING FROM A DISOR- DERED LIVER OR STOMACH;

Such as Constipation, inward Piles, Fullness of
Blood to the Head, Acidity on the Stomach,
Nausea, Heartburn, Digest for Food, Full-
ness or Weight in the Stomach, Sour Eructa-
tions, Sinking or Flattering at the Pit of
the Stomach, Swelling of the Head, Hur-
ried and Difficult Breathing, Fluttering at
the Heart, Choking or Suffocating Sensa-
tions when in a lying posture, Dizziness of
Vision, Dots or Webs before the sight, Fever
and Dull Pain in the Head, Deficiency of
Perception, Yellowness of the Skin &
Eyes, Pain in the Side, Back, Chest, Limbs,
&c., Sudden Flashes of Heat Burning in
the Flesh, Constant Imaginings of evil, and
Great Depression of Spirits.

CAN BE EFFECTUALLY CURED BY
DR. HOOFLAND'S
CELEBRATED GERMAN BITTERS.

PREPARED BY

DR. C. M. JACKSON,

No. 120 Arch street, Philadelphia.

Their power over the above diseases is not
exceeded, if equalled, by any other prepara-
tion in the United States, as the cures attest,
in many cases after skilful physicians had
failed.

These Bitters are worthy the attention of
valued. Possessing great virtues in the recti-
fication of diseases of the Liver and lesser
glands, exercising the most searching power
in weakness and affection of the digestive or-
gans, they are, indeed, safe, certain and pleasant.

READ AND BE CONVINCED.

H. W. Chaney, Millersburg, Ky., Oct. 16,
1852, said: "Having sold your Bitters in some
cases, I find it has given satisfaction in every
one that has come under my notice."

Neison & Edwards, Salvisa, Ky., June 2d,
1851, said: "We rejoice to inform you that this
justly celebrated medicine has fully main-
tained the exalted reputation which has been
given it, and having tested its virtues we unhesi-
tatingly say it eminently deserves it."

J. T. & J. W. Berry, Uniontown, Ky.,
July 21, 1852, said: "We have heard of many
cures performed by the use of Dr. Hooftland's
German Bitters, and believe it to be a valuable
medicine."

J. Grant Irvine, Ky., June 26, '52, said:
"We have succeeded in introducing your Hooft-
land Bitters, physicians and others purchase
them by the half dozen and dozen."

Dr. Fatio & Son, Knoxville, Tenn.,
April 9, 1851, said: "Your Bitters are now
selling very fast, and every person that has
used it, so far as we have been able to learn,
has been benefited."

These Bitters are ENTIRELY VEGETABLE, they
invigorate and strengthen the system, never
prostrate it, and can be used for Infants as
well as adults.

For sale by respectable dealers everywhere.

Sold by T. S. Barkley & Co Georgetown,
and by Dealers in Medicines everywhere.

Jan. 10, 1854-45-1f.

Wm. McDonald is our ad-

vertising Agent for the city of New

York, and is authorized to contract

for advertisement according to rates:

S. H. Parvin is our Ad-

vertising Agent for the city of Cincin-

nati, and is authorized to contract for

advertisements according to rates.

TERMS.

If paid strictly in ADVANCE, - - - \$1 75

If not paid in advance, - - - - 2 00

At the end of the year, - - - - 2 50

CARTER'S SPANISH MIXTURE:



The Great Purifier of the Blood!

Not a particle of Mercury in it.

AN INFALLIBLE REMEDY for Scrofula, King's
Evil, Rheumatism, Obstructive Cutaneous
Eruptions, Pimples or Pustules on the Face,
Blotches, Boils, Chronic Sore Eyes, Ring
Worm or Tetter, Scalp Head, Enlargement
and Pain of the Bones and Joints, Stubborn
Ulcers, Syphilitic Disorders, Lumbago, Spi-
nal Complaints, and all Diseases arising
from an Injudicious use of Mercury, In-
sufficiency in Life, or Impurity of the Blood.

This valuable Medicine, which has become
celebrated for the number of extraordinary
cures effected through its agency, has induced
the proprietors, at the urgent request of their
friends, to offer it to the public, which they do
with the utmost confidence in its virtues and
wonderful curative properties. The following
certificates, selected from a large number, are,
however, stronger testimony than the mere
word of the proprietors; and are all from gen-
tlemen well known in their localities, and of
the highest respectability, many of them now
residing in the city of Richmond, Virginia.

For young men designed for practical busi-
ness there is a course of three years in which a
thorough knowledge is imparted in agricultural
Chemistry, Physiology, Zoology, Practical
Engineering, Principles of Commerce, and
Book Keeping. In this practical feature the
College is believed to be unequalled. Its high
aim is to furnish American scholars, and Amer-
ican business men. The rapidly increasing
number of Students in attendance is proof
of its high rank and efficiency.

This seat of learning is no mere experiment,
whose permanence is doubtful, and whose di-
plomas is therefore of uncertain value. It is
in a position to exercise and maintain a whole-
some discipline without the fear of extinguishing
it; and to require of its students every-
thing scholarly and manly in their deportment.
It has boarding arrangements adapted to all
classes of students; and so adjusted as to
avoid the dangers inseparable from the practice
of crowding 150 or 200 young men into one
building. Students for the ministry can board
for about \$40 per College year.

Others of known good moral habits, for about
\$65 or 70; while those who may prefer board-
ing in private families can do so at from \$30 to
100. No student is allowed to board in any
family but such as the Faculty shall approve;
and a strict but kind supervision is exercised
by the faculty over every student whenever
they may board.

The scholastic year is divided into two
sessions. The first commences on the third
Monday in September; the second, on the first
Monday in February.

PILOT, JUNIOR,

<h3

THE FORSAKEN.

Name him not! I would not listen
To that word I loved so well;
Name him not, that sound was to me
Once, ay, once, the dearest spell;
Sweet to me than the music
Made by lute or harp or shell,
But the dream, the dream is over,
And I would not listen now.
For it brings a mournful shadow.
To my heart and to my brow;
Hush! take back that word I charge
Thee,
Do not, do not name him now,
Dost thou tell me he is happy,
Happy o'er the blue south sea,
Happy from his bright land parted,
Happy from his home and me!
If it is thus, oh let it be,
I would not, I would not chide him,
Though this heart should bleed and
break;
I am happy e'en in sorrow
Since I sorrow for his sake;
Never, never will I chide him
Through this heart should bleed and
break.

Name him not he used to love me
When my cheek was fresh and
bright,
When my lip was wreathed in gladness,
When my eyes were fondly bright;
But his love, his love has faded.
Since these beauties took their flight.
Once these had power to charm
him,
Once my love his heart could thrill,
Once he loved, but that is over,
Timidas touched him with its chill.
Woman's proud heart may be broken,
Broken ay, yet worship still.

MATILDA.

INTERESTING TO LAWYERS.—The U. S. Supreme Court has established the following rule:

First. In all cases where a writ of error or an appeal shall be brought to this Court from any judgment or decree, rendered thirty days before the commencement of the term, it shall be the duty of the plaintiff in error or appellant, as the case may be, to docket the cause, and file the record thereof with the clerk of this Court within the first six days of the term; and if the writ of error or appeal shall be brought from a judgment or decree rendered less than 30 days before the commencement of the term, it shall be the duty of the plaintiff in error or appellant to docket the cause, and file the record thereof with the clerk of this Court within the first 30 days of the term; and, if the plaintiff in error or appellant shall fail to comply with this rule, the defendant in error or appellee may have the cause docketed and dismissed upon producing a certificate from the clerk of the Court wherein the judgment or decree was rendered, stating the cause and certifying that such writ of error or appeal has been duly sued out and allowed. And in no case shall the plaintiff in error or appellant be entitled to docket the cause and file the record after the same shall have been docketed and dismissed under the rule, unless by the order of the Court or consent of the opposite party.

Second. But the defendant in error or appellee may at his option docket the case and file a copy of the record with the clerk of this Court, and in the case is docketed and a copy of the record filed with the clerk of this Court by either party within the periods of time above limited and described by this rule the case shall stand for argument at the term.

Third. In all cases where the period of thirty days is mentioned in this rule it shall be extended to sixty days in writs of error and appeals from California, Oregon, Washington, N. Mexico, and Utah.—May 2, 1854.

HOW TO "FINISH" A DAUGHTER.

For the attainment of this end, Punch gives the following directions.

1. Be always telling her how pretty she is.

2. Instill into her mind a proper love of dress.

3. Accustom her to so much pleasure that she is never happy at home.

4. Allow her to read nothing but novels.

5. Teach her all the accomplishments, but none of the utilities of life.

6. Keep her in the darkest ignorance of the mysteries of house-keeping.

7. Initiate her into the principle that it is vulgar to do any thing for herself.

8. To strengthen the latter belief, let her have a ladies' maid.

9. And lastly, having given her such an education, marry her to a clerk in the Treasury, upon £75 a year, or to an ensign that is going out to India.

10. If, with the above careful training, your daughter is not finished, you may be sure it is no fault of yours, and you must look upon her escape as nothing short of a miracle.

Hoffman who was shot some time ago by Mrs. Baker, in Saint Louis, has since died of his wounds.

[From the Boston Daily Bee.]
Great Riot at Chelsea, Massachusetts.—The Catholic Church partially demolished.—Arrest of five Rioters.—The Military under arms.—Particulars of the affair.—Excitements in East Boston.

The town of Chelsea was the scene of tremendous excitement and riotous proceedings yesterday afternoon and last night.

The affair proceeded, primarily, out of the preaching, or attempt at it, "Angel Gabriel," Orr, the trumpet man.

It appears that Orr had preached in Medford, and came down to Chelsea in the afternoon in a six horse team, for the purpose of holding forth. When near the Fifty Houses, (an Irish village,) Orr ordered his team to stop, when he launched his peculiar doctrines, which were so distasteful that his hearers returned stones, bricks and other missiles for his logic and gospel. This was quite too hot, and he "drove on" to east Boston, a crowd of several hundred persons following him. When he reached Maverick Square, he was about to commence a service; the authorities fearing a riot, interfered and gave him the option of leaving or going to the lock-up. He chose the former, and proceeded again towards Chelsea. When half way between the two places he halted and proceeded to discourse.

The excitement during the interim had continued to increase, and hardly had he spoken a word before numerous missiles were hurled at his head. This was both dangerous and unpleasant. He accordingly drove on to Chelsea, stopping near the Catholic Church.

Over a thousand persons were here collected, and symptoms of a riot were visible on every side; nor were these without an early fulfilment. In a few moments stones were thrown at the Catholic Church, the windows of which crackedle merrily. This increased, and before many minutes the windows of the building were entirely demolished.

This was resented on the part of the Catholics, and a general row ensued. Over three hundred persons, as we are informed, took part in it, and the air whirled with stones, brickbats, clubs, &c.

The authorities of the town rallied, but were unable for the time to accomplish much.

During the heat of the riot the cross upon the Church was pulled down, and fractured into a thousand pieces—an act which exceedingly exasperated the Catholics; a fact which was sufficiently indicated by a renewed and augmented storm of furiously propelled missiles.

Night now come on, and the battle decreased, but not before several attacks were made upon the Church.

During the riot the following persons were arrested:

Patrick Collins, James Donahoe, Philip Closky, and his wife Catharine, who fought like a tiger, and Franklin Hurley. Further arrests were in progress during the evening.

Fearing that as midnight approached the riot might be recommenced, as squads of Irish gathered by hundreds in the public ways, Deputy Sheriff Rugg ordered the Chelsea Light Infantry Capt. Fellows, to hold themselves in readiness for active and immediate service. The Company were accordingly put under arms, uniformed and equipped with ball cartridges, &c. The gallant corps responded bravely. At nearly twelve o'clock, when our reporter left, had not been called upon to suppress any further riotous demonstrations, though from the movements of the bodies of squads, it was expected their services would be put in active requisition before morning.

Orr was conducted to the boat shortly after dark, came over to the city unharmed, so far as we learn.

Some fifty Irish men and women were more or less injured.

It is almost a miracle that no person was killed, in view of the ferocity of the riot and the deadly weapons used.

Such demonstrations are significant at the present time, and are suggestive of coming events which it is painful to contemplate.

It was expected that the Church would be burned during the night. A constabulary force had been placed in guard over it, to prevent, if possible, the threatened conflagration.

Some 1500 persons from Boston were present during the evening, as spectators.

The persons arrested were taken to the lock up. The Irish gathered round the building, for the purpose, as is supposed, of liberating the parties within. The appearance of a few uniforms appeared to cover the mob, and it dispersed.

Excitement at East Boston.

Last evening, there having been an appearance of a riotous demonstration, twenty-six watchmen were detailed to proceed hence—thirteen from the Center, and thirteen from the North Watchhouse. Several hundred persons had collected round the lock-up where a man was confined.

The mob (Irish) threatened to release him by force, which was prevented by the timely arrival of the above posse.

A midnight the crowd dispersed. A watch was placed round the Catholic Church, lest it might be fired.

If all the oaths uttered in the United States were required to be printed, it would employ all the presses in the country, day and night, to perform the labor; and if a tax was levied on them of one cent each, one year's revenue would be sufficient to transport all the mails, lay a double track railroad to the Pacific, and pay the public debt of every State in the Union.

The attempt to force men to be virtuous in 9 cases out of ten drives them to vice.

LEXINGTON CORRESPONDENCE.

LEXINGTON, Ky., May 12th, '54.

Mr. Editor:—Think not that because I have been somewhat remiss in my duties as your regular chronicler from this sin-benighted city, that I have forgotten you or the readers of the Herald.

The glorious spring time has come at last, and with its advent comes the blooming of the flowers and the music of the early Blue Bird, with the matin hymns of the Lark. There is a sweet, a calm, a sacred feeling which is attendant upon these clear spring mornings, and the soul must be dead to all of the nobler emotions, which characterize humanity, and distinguish the most perfect work of God from the brutes, that cannot appreciate the beauties of this season.

Lexington is unusually lively in the way of business, at the present time; the Spring made now in its height; the difference here to an observer, is striking and palpable. Two years ago our town presented the appearance of a quiet country village—no bustle, activity or other signs of commercial prosperity was seen to indicate that Lexington was doing any business; but since the railroads centering in this place have been undertaken, and are now in a state of progression, an impetus has been given to travel and to trade, the two things which build up a place. The merchants of the vicinage of Lexington have been accustomed to make their annual purchases of dry goods, groceries and hardware in Cincinnati or Louisville, but now, from actual observation and trial, they have become convinced that they can obtain their supplies, full as cheap in this place as in larger cities, and save the cost of transportation. Again the farmers of this and the adjoining counties were accustomed to convey the products of their land, to the southern metropolis or the eastern cities, because they conceived that they could obtain better prices for what they had to sell, but now they are convinced that they can dispose of their produce in Lexington to as much advantage as they could elsewhere, and thereby save the expense and risk of shipment. These and other considerations are doing a great deal for Lexington.

There is not much local news in this place at the present time. The Episcopal Churches of this State concur in their annual convention at the church in Lexington to day. There is a good attendance of delegates, and from their dignified and talented appearance, we can imagine that their deliberations will be marked by that gravity and intelligence which has always been a characteristic of that body.

The result of the Ward trial has caused no little excitement in this place. To attempt to make it out any thing else than a gross outrage upon the rights of the people and an insult to the laws of the States, is a futile effort, and he that undertakes the difficult and disgraceful task of exculpating the actors, or of justifying the commission of the murder in the beginning, virtually brands himself with the stigma of traitor to his country and to his fellows. I was anxious to hear the Herald's opinion upon the matter, and I was gratified when I read your contradiction of the statement made in that bolstering letter to Prentiss, that the sentiments uttered by the writer or writers was the reflex of the opinion entertained by the people of Georgetown. There is no need of disinguing this fact and the Press own it as a duty to the laws of the land, to speak out and condemn the perpetrator of this crime. The killing of Butler by Ward, was deliberate murder, the verdict of acquittal was obtained from corrupt and perjured witnesses, who sold themselves for money, and the defense of this outrage, of those who would shield the editors or juries who were engaged in clearing Ward, from the just indignation of the virtuous portion of the community are deserving of the severest reprehension. Kentucky is coming to itself again, a revolution is taking place in the public mind, and hereafter justice that justice which the guilty party will be impartially administered, equally—alike to all. Yours,

CONGRESSOVAL.

WASHINGTON, May 6.

SENATE.—Mr. Douglass presented a remonstrance from the Clergy of the North West States, against the Nebraska bill, in which the words "in the name of Almighty God" used in the remonstrance of the New England Clergy, were omitted. Mr. Douglass explained that the Clergy had originally adopted these words, but had afterwards taken them out and he complained that they charged him with having slandered them in his letter, because he attributed these words to their memorial.

If they had seen their error and repented, they should have acknowledged it, and not accuse him with interpolating their memorial.

He was very severe on the resolutions passed by the ministers, in which, he said, they claimed the ministry to be a divinely appointed institution for the declaration and enforcement of God's will with reference to the Nebraska bill. He also reviewed the sermon of the Rev. R. H. Richardson, delivered at Chicago, on Sunday, March 5th, in reference to the Nebraska bill.

The Senate postponed the veto on the Insane Land bill until Wednesday.

The homestead bill was, on motion of Mr. Auher, postponed until Tuesday of next week—yeas 27, nays 15—after a strong effort on the part of its friends to have it considered before taking the President's veto on the insane land bill. The Senate then adjourned.

HOUSE.—After the Nebraska bill had been reached there was great rejoicing among the friends of the measure.

Mr. Lyon made an eloquent appeal to the members to beware how they tampered with the feelings of the North on this great question, and warned them that the passage of this bill would rupture the fraternal bonds between the North and South.

WASHINGTON, May 9.

SENATE.—The chair presented a report from the Auditor of the Treasury, enclosing a statement of the expenditures and receipts of the Post Office Department for the year 1853.

Various memorials against the Nebraska bill were presented.

A bill for the relief of David Myerle was taken up. It appropriates \$30,000 to indemnify Myerle for losses under a contract to supply water-rooted hemp.

Various mentions to postpone and postpone the amount to \$10,000 were made. The bill was finally passed—yeas 21, nays 17.

The Indian approbation bill was taken up and an amendment to pay \$500,000 to the Creek Indians for lands taken from them in the war of 1812, was debated until the Senate adjourned.

HOUSE.—On motion of Mr. Richardson, the House went into committee on the Nebraska bill.

Mr. Ingersoll took the floor, and, after stating that his views were well known on the slavery question—that he held that the federal government had nothing to do with the subjects of either States or territories, proceeded to speak on the subject of the European war—a war, he said, which may involve the whole of Europe, and, he thought he saw danger to the interest of the commerce of our citizens, if not to the peace of the nation itself. The war has begun and may end in a revolution throughout Europe, and view the struggle as we may if it is not certain that the United States will not be called in to play an important part—her rights, honor, and interests may be insulted, outraged, and abused. If we would avoid the scenes that brought us to the war of 1812, there should be a unanimous declaration by Congress of our neutrality rights and not by a treaty, and there should be a unanimous request that the President should proclaim our position.

He asked Mr. Perkins whether the speech of Mr. Slidell expressed the views of the people of Louisiana, on the Cuban question.

Mr. P. replied at length, showing that the public sentiment of Louisiana agreed with the views of Mr. Slidell.

WASHINGTON, May 10.

SENATE.—The motion from the agricultural committee, to which was referred the resolutions of the Maryland Legislature on the subject of the guano trade, reported a resolution referring the subject to the President.

Mr. Clayton said that when he was in the State Department a treaty was negotiated with the Peruvian minister which was ratified by the Senate, but when it reached Peru it was rejected as being believed, by the influence of British capitalists. He stated that the Peruvian revolutionary debt is due to British capitalists, which debts are secured by an agreement with the British Government, allowing them a monopoly of the guano trade.

The resolution was adopted.

HOUSE.—Mr. Richardson gave notice that he would to-morrow introduce a resolution terminating the debate on the Nebraska and Kansas bill.

On his motion the House then went into committee on the Nebraska bill.

LIBERTY OF ENDORSERS.—The New York Journal of Commerce reports a case of much importance to business men generally, being an action against the endorser of a note for \$1,500, dated February 7, 1851, and payable on demand. The maker failed in November, 1851, and a month before that was known by the plaintiff to be in failing circumstances; and between two and four months before they had spoken to him about paying the note, and he told them he could not pay it then, but it was good, and that they should not be uneasy about it.

Their agent who acted for them said on his testimony—"I had no uneasiness about the note at all, because I was satisfied that the endorser was good, and therefore it was not a matter of much importance, and it lay; we could not get the money from Davis."

It was decided that, after the note was six months old, and the holders were satisfied that they could not collect it from the maker, they were guilty of neglect in not making a formal demand, of payment, and notifying the endorser of non-payment. It was held that they had no right, after that, to delay "because they were satisfied the endorser was good." This was not good faith to the endorser, and the plaintiffs must bear the consequences of it. They delayed making a demand until January 15, 1852. That was too long, and the endorser was discharged. It was further decided, in either case, that a delay is intended to be allowed under such circumstances as are stated above. Consequently, judgment was given for the defendant.

that the endorser was good, and therefore it was not a matter of much importance, and it lay; we could not get the money from Davis.

Gentlemen, we have just received several varieties of the weed which we could very appropriately call the "Elephant Eel," the "Sam Rainey," the "Lewis Thiford," having been tested and approved by those gentlemen of acknowledged taste and refined sensibilities. As we think however, there is but little in a name, we offer the article upon its own true merits.

T. S. BARKLEY & CO.

May 11. T. S. BARKLEY & CO.

PAINTS, OILS, &c.

75 LBS pure white lead;

100 gallons Linseed Oil;

40 " spirits Turpentine;

40 " Japan Varnish;

40 " Neat's Foot Oil;

200 lbs. French Zinc White;

200 lbs. Red Lead;

500 lbs. Venetian Red;

in store and for sale low by

T. S. BARKLEY & CO.

WRITING PAPER.

100 REAMS Letter and Cap paper,

Cream laid Gilt edge, Commercial

note

THE HERALD.

"Time, Faith and Energy."

HENRY R. FRENCH, EDITOR

GEORGETOWN:

THURSDAY, - - - MAY 11, 1854

Capt. Wm. H. Gano, Turkey Foot, paid to No 52, vol 10 \$2 00
Gen. Wm. Johnson, Great Crossings, paid to No 52, vol 10 2 00
Thos. Goddard, Newtown, paid to No 8, vol 11 1 75
James Holding, Leesburg, paid to No 12, vol 10 1 75
J. T. Griffith, Little Eagle, paid to No 11, vol 11 1 75

We are authorized to announce that JOHN M. GLENN is a candidate for the office of sheriff at the ensuing election in August 1854.

Oct. 20, 1853.

We are authorized to announce GEORGE W. KITCHEN an independent candidate for the office of Jailer at the ensuing election August, 1854.

Dec 22, 1854 42st

We are authorized to announce Wm. T. V. BRADFORD a candidate for Sheriff of Scott county at the ensuing election in August.

Jan. 5, 1854 43rd

We are authorized to announce JOHN H. PAGE as a candidate for the office of Jailer at the ensuing election in August.

Jan. 5, 1854 44th

We are authorized to announce GEORGE TOPFSS a candidate for the office of Jailer of Scott county at the ensuing election in August.

Jan. 19, 1854 45th

We are authorized to announce JAMES YOUNG a candidate for the office of Jailer of Scott county at the ensuing election in August.

Jan. 26, 1854 46th

We are authorized to announce RANDOLPH DIXON a candidate for the office of Jailer of Scott county at the ensuing election in August.

Jan. 26, 1854 47th

We are authorized to announce T. M. SCRUGGS as a DEPENDANT candidate for the office of Sheriff at the ensuing election in August.

Feb. 16, 1854 49th

We are authorized to announce W. M. HOLDING, a candidate for the office of Jailer of Scott County, at the ensuing election in August.

Feb. 26, 1854 50th

To the voters of Scott County. Fellow Citizens—I would respectfully notify you that I am an INDEPENDENT voter but a DEPENDANT candidate for your suffrages at the next August election, as Assessor for the County. If elected I pledge myself to discharge the duties of the office with zeal and fidelity, and to the best of my human abilities.

GEORGE W. BATES.

March 16, 1854 51st

We are authorized to announce B. T. THOMPSON a candidate for the office of Sheriff of Scott county, at the ensuing election in August, 1854.

March 23, 1854 52nd

County Court Clerk.

We are authorized to announce L. B. DICKERSON a candidate for the office of County Court Clerk, at the ensuing election in August, 1854.

April 13, 1854 53rd

For County Assessor.

We are authorized to announce WILSON MOORE a candidate for the office of Assessor at the ensuing election in August, 1854.

April 20, 1854 54th

We are authorized to announce HENRY EDMONDSON a candidate for the office of County Assessor, at the ensuing election in August, 1854.

May 4, 1854 55th

We are authorized to announce JOAN TAYLOR GRIFFITH a candidate for the office of Assessor of Scott county at the ensuing election in August, 1854.

May 4, 1854 56th

County Judge.

We are authorized to announce that MILTON STEVENSON is a candidate for the office of County Judge of Scott county at the ensuing election in August, 1854.

May 18, 1854 57th

Surveyor.

We are authorized to announce J. M. EWING as a candidate for the office of Surveyor of the county of Scott, at the ensuing election in August, 1854.

May 18, 1854 58th

We would invite the attention of those desiring to purchase property to the advertisement of Mr. H. Stevenson. His location is a very desirable one, and purchasers prepared to purchase for cash or on short time, may secure a bargain; as the owner is anxious to sell for the sake of removing to a better location for his business.

Our friend SHAW, of Lexington, into whose establishment we stepped on last Friday, has a very elegant assortment of Spring and Summer Hats for men and children which he is selling on very accommodating terms. Give him a call, old hat and hatless readers.

The NEBRASKA bill was taken up in the House at noon on last Thursday, and the struggle between its friends and opponents had resulted in nothing definite through this prolonged Parliamentary struggle, down to Friday evening at 5 o'clock.

We Americans are a people charged with very many faults of manner, and are said to be addicted to sundry ugly and ungraceful habits; and though these charges are of long standing and have been often, and ably discussed, we cannot but think that yet little more may be said on the subject, and as manners and habits are constantly changing, forming, and strengthening, who knows but that a word in season from our pen—a good seed dropped from our hand, falling into the receptive and kindly soil of some young and enial nature may bring forth fruit?

There are many foolish and idle, and evil habits into which the young fall more through thoughtlessness and ignorance, than from any real defect of head or heart—and there are few things so rare even in this accomplished and improving age, as truly refined manners, or perfect good breeding!

An impudent inquisitiveness is said to be characteristic of Americans, and we confess to have seen more of this fault in our people than we either approve, or admire; yet that the evil is confined to idle or impudent curiosity, being the proof positive of a vulgar, and coarse nature, we are inclined to think it an evil confined to people, or nation; nature delicacy it would seem to us, would shrink from any invasion of the privacy of others, even though Chesterfield had never written, or his creed of politeness never been read! a truly refined mind [and such are to be found as often in a cottage, as a palace] has no desire to pry into the concerns of others, and would studiously avoid hearing, seeing, or knowing aught that was not intended for observation.

Habits and manners are strange things, and persons frequently fall into improper ones without being aware of their impropriety; we also not seldom possess grave faults of this character ourselves, whilst censuring or reproving in others, fuels of a similar, if not of the same nature; this fact should teach us the divine lesson of charity 'which hopeth all things and forbeareth all things.'

The habit of interrupting others in their speech, or of paying a distracted, and oft interrupted attention to them, is common even to the generally well bred, yet these negligencies are very annoying even painful to sensitive minds.

The habit of paying less attention to our friends and kindred than to strangers is another mistake, for who has not keenly felt a slight even though unintentional, from a dear friend? yet there is such a thing as a habit of petulance, and of taking umbrage where offence was not intended which is equally faulty. A neglect or observance of the 'small sweet courtesies of life' has a wondrous effect on the happiness of a household; and in no one thing is the influence of woman more powerfully felt, or more sensibly exhibited than in the graceful and orderly observance of the little politenesses of life which without her inculcation is apt to be a 'dead letter' witness:

Bachelor's hall
What a place it is!

One of the great faults of the present age is the flippancy and pertness manifested by the youth of both sexes, and when these are exhibited as is too often the case in their intercourse with their superiors in age, and wisdom, it cannot be too severely censured; few things are more beautiful than a graceful humility, and a respectful deference of manner from the young and inexperienced toward the old, and feeble.

We do not think we err when we place good manners next to good moral! good and graceful manners are as 'a letter of recommendation,' they last when beauty hath departed—they may be practised when other accomplishments are useless and they may be acquired without money or masters, simply, by remembering and acting up to the requirements of that most comprehensive and admirable lesson, "Do unto others as ye would they should do unto you!" aided and strengthened by another precept either by the same Divine Master "As ye have opportunity do good unto all men."

RECOVERING.—We understand that Mr. TOPPSS, mentioned a week ago as having been shot by Mr. Glass, in Scott county, is recovering, and in fact that he only kept his bed one day. He was struck by five balls—two in his mouth and jaws; one in the upper part of his breast, and which has not yet been extracted; one went entirely through his left shoulder, and one grazed his neck.

Spurious five-dollar notes on the Farmers' Bank of Kentucky, are in circulation. The engraving is poor, and is not an attempt to imitate the genuine note. On the left hand end it has a head of Penn. The genuine note has the head of John J. Crittenden in the same place.

Who shall decide when doctors disagree? Heaven only knows; speaking of Doctors, however, puts us in mind to call the attention of our readers to a communication from Dr. Barlow which will be found on the first page of to-day's paper; unfortunately some errors in it escaped the eye of the proof reviser which the good sense of the reader will readily correct. By-the-bye, this communication reminds us of Dr. Lewis, with whom the ladies, on his first lecture became so infatuated, as to present him with a piece of plate; but who on the delivery of his last lecture to the young men, were disposed to withdraw their donation because of the peculiar stringency of the doctrines which he laid down for the government of Young America; and the deleterious influence of said doctrines upon the reserved rights of the fair sex. Learned physicians, if they would preserve their popularity with the fair sex should be very careful how they interfere with test-ed rights or endeavor to restrain "the liberty of the press!"

"Hope lives eternal in the human breast; Man never is, but always to be blest."

"Hope, a beauteous phantom, pictures fair Each scene of future life."

"How strange a being is man; the realities of to-day seldom charm, and never satisfy his restless mind—it is in the prospect of to-morrow—in the hopes and joys of the future that he lives; the operation of this principle of our nature is not partial, neither is it confined to any one period of life; from the "toddling weething," in whom reason has not yet set up her throne, to the old man tottering on the "verge of time," all are occupied with day dreams, all are looking forward, planning, and contriving for that future which imagination paints in such glaring colors; and strange to say, in so doing, present comforts, and actual joys are too often slighted, or wholly neglected for that bright tomorrow which never arrives—for that future good which when attained to, is either tasteless, or in its turn neglected for some higher good. For when did he ever grasp those glittering phantoms of hope, which have so long danced before his vision—when did he ever inhabit his air built castles? or when attain to the full fruition of his wishes?

The habit of interrupting others in their speech, or of paying a distracted, and oft interrupted attention to them, is common even to the generally well bred, yet these negligencies are very annoying even painful to sensitive minds.

The habit of paying less attention to our friends and kindred than to strangers is another mistake, for who has not keenly felt a slight even though unintentional, from a dear friend? yet there is such a thing as a habit of petulance, and of taking umbrage where offence was not intended which is equally faulty. A neglect or observance of the 'small sweet courtesies of life' has a wondrous effect on the happiness of a household; and in no one thing is the influence of woman more powerfully felt, or more sensibly exhibited than in the graceful and orderly observance of the little politenesses of life which without her inculcation is apt to be a 'dead letter' witness:

The habit of interrupting others in their speech, or of paying a distracted, and oft interrupted attention to them, is common even to the generally well bred, yet these negligencies are very annoying even painful to sensitive minds.

Rumsey is quite a flourishing village of some seven or eight hundred inhabitants, but being subject to frequent overflows by the waters of Green river, on the banks of which it is located, was, in all probability, the cause of its rejection by the commissioners appointed under the act establishing the new county of McLean, out of portions of Muhlenburg, Ohio, and Daviess counties, Ky., have met and fixed the county seat, of the new county, at Calhoun. Calhoun and Rumsey were the only contestants points for the location of the county town.

Rumsey is quite a flourishing village of some seven or eight hundred inhabitants, but being subject to frequent overflows by the waters of Green river, on the banks of which it is located, was, in all probability, the cause of its rejection by the commissioners appointed under the act establishing the new county of McLean, out of portions of Muhlenburg, Ohio, and Daviess counties, Ky., have met and fixed the county seat, of the new county, at Calhoun. Calhoun and Rumsey were the only contestants points for the location of the county town.

Calhoun is situated on the opposite bank of Green river, to Rumsey, and on high ground, free from common overflow with a population already of some two hundred.

On Monday last, the first election for county officers came off in McLean county. A letter from Calhoun, dated the 9th, says: "Eaves is county judge; Tanner, clerk; Griffith sheriff; McLean, county attorney; beating Calhoun 7 votes; Humphry, assessor; Hamilton, coroner; Garrison, jailor."

The Pennsylvania Legislature has passed the bill relative to the sale of spirituous liquors.

It prevents the sale of beer or other malt liquors without license, and prohibits any persons from obtaining a license, and selling spirituous liquors by quart or otherwise, unless the person so applying shall be a retailer of foreign or domestic goods, wares, and merchandise, entitled to be classed equal to class 14, and have been thus classed by mercantile appraisers. The act does not apply to brewers of malt liquors or manufacturers or rectifiers of spirituous liquors for wholesale purposes. It goes into effect immediately, if signed by the Governor.

Foreign News.

It is authentic that Odessa was bombarded for ten hours by the allied fleets, and a part of the city was laid in ruins.

Four guns from the fortress were dismantled, and eight Russian and one Austrian ship burned in the harbor. Three of the British bombarding steamers were badly damaged.

An attempt of the British to land 1,800 men failed.

The Russian fleet came out of Sebastopol during the fight and threatened the allied fleets, but returned.

The details of the bombardment are not yet received.

The Russians have completely evacuated Little Wallachia.

The right wing of the Russian army now rests at Alhita, with the headquarters at Bucarest, therefore the interest of the campaign again concentrates on the operations below Nicholas.

The Turks have come out of Kalefah and are occupying all the towns in the track of the Russians, and are besieging Silistria.

The allied troops are idle.

There is nothing of interest from Asia.

Admiral Napier's fleet was awaiting the French and were blockading the gulf of Finland and Bothnia.

Admiral Napier was with 19 ships at Stockholm.

France has ordered the Russian consul to leave.

The Preston strike is over.

The European arrived at midnight on the 23d.

Take Notice.

Tom Anderson's imported bull has been christened "Matadore." It is one year old, and will be a trump when it arrives at the age of maturity. It was purchased by M. B. Webb, of Georgetown, Ky., whose herd of blooded stock is inferior to none in Europe or America. Persons desiring to purchase will bear in mind this fact.—*Missouri Telegraph*.

On the 15th inst.

Mr. Richardson asked leave to offer a resolution to terminate the debate on the Nebraska bill Saturday next at 12 o'clock, and that the consideration of the Pacific Railroad bill be postponed till the 24th inst.

After quite an excited discussion on this and other points.

Mr. Washburn moved to lay Mr. Richardson's motion on the table.

The speaker decided the motion out of order, and after calling the yeas until 15 minutes past 5 o'clock, Mr. Stewart, of Ohio, having called for the first part of Mr. Richardson's resolution, proposing to close the debate on Saturday next, resulted in 114 yeas, 53 nays.

The House passed the remainder of Mr. Richardson's resolution postponing the Pacific railroad bill until the 24th. The House then adjourned.

HEMP.

Prices at St. Louis have already reached an unprecedented height for this staple—say \$160 to \$170 per ton for prime and extra undressed, and the opinion says the Republican, seems to be that the advance will not halt even at this point.

The cause of this rise is partly owing to the failure of the American yield, but mainly to a foreign demand created by the existing disturbances in Europe. Should the Russian government prohibit exportation, or Prussia become involved in the struggle now waged between the Czar and the Western powers, England must draw her supply from this country; otherwise she may avail herself of an overland communication through Prussia, and obtain Russian hemp at an extra expense of about \$100 per ton. In the latter case the article here will hardly bear to be substituted. Cotton, wire, and hide ropes have been already mentioned as substitutes for hemp.

Rumsey is quite a flourishing village of some seven or eight hundred inhabitants, but being subject to frequent overflows by the waters of Green river, on the banks of which it is located, was, in all probability, the cause of its rejection by the commissioners appointed under the act establishing the new county of McLean, out of portions of Muhlenburg, Ohio, and Daviess counties, Ky., have met and fixed the county seat, of the new county, at Calhoun. Calhoun and Rumsey were the only contestants points for the location of the county town.

Rumsey is quite a flourishing village of some seven or eight hundred inhabitants, but being subject to frequent overflows by the waters of Green river, on the banks of which it is located, was, in all probability, the cause of its rejection by the commissioners appointed under the act establishing the new county of McLean, out of portions of Muhlenburg, Ohio, and Daviess counties, Ky., have met and fixed the county seat, of the new county, at Calhoun. Calhoun and Rumsey were the only contestants points for the location of the county town.

Rumsey is quite a flourishing village of some seven or eight hundred inhabitants, but being subject to frequent overflows by the waters of Green river, on the banks of which it is located, was, in all probability, the cause of its rejection by the commissioners appointed under the act establishing the new county of McLean, out of

SOPHAT BONNET.—Little bonnets are all the fashion just now, but their use is attended with some perils, of which a ludicrous mishap to a lady in our city, a few days ago, is a rich illustration. These little bonnets, of course, are only designed to ornament the back part of the ladies' heads, no part of them is visible to the wearer.—Then they are so light as to be scarcely felt.

A young lady from an adjoining county, we are informed, came to our city the other day, and bought one of the little *fashionable* bonnets, and having adjusted it, a la mode, to her head, started out to call on her numerous friends. She made several calls, doubtless supposing her bonnet was universally admired. At length, a lady on who she called, inquired where her bonnet was. The young lady, in surprise, put up her hand, and lo! the bonnet had gone. Where it had left her, and how far she had extended her visits after it had took flight, no one can tell; and the little bonnet has "never been heard of more." It is a total loss, and no insurance, and the lady, it is said, is half inclined to the opinion that these little bonnets are a humbug. We think so too. They serve but two purposes. They are a mere excuse for going bareheaded; and they serve to conceal any little defects in the back head gear of the wearers. Perhaps, too, they help to distribute a considerable amount of wealth and surplus cash of the fashionable world; but, unfortunately, only a very small portion of their price ever reaches the pockets of the poor woman who make them. We have yet to hear the first gentlemen say he admired these little bonnets. [Pittsburg Post.

Young man a private word with you. When you go a courting, find out as soon as possible whether your affections are being planted in a bundle of dry goods, and things generally, than in a pulsating heart hemmed in by warm ribs and all that. Many a fellow has laid himself out for a well-made woman, and only found a very extensive assortment of cotton, whalebone and other delusive institutions. Just look over the goods before going to the person.

BROWN & SAYRES, WHOLESALE & RETAIL GROCERS, AND General Commission and Forwarding MERCHANTS, FRANKFORT, KENTUCKY.

ONE of our firm has just returned from a visit to the large markets, and after a careful examination, has added to our large stock of Groceries, Liquors, &c. a variety of articles suited to this market. Our stock is now composed of an assortment of Goods altogether superior to any other we have had in store, and not inferior to any assortment brought to this market.

Wishing to increase our business largely the present year, we will offer great inducements to purchasers.

Our terms are four months time to punctual customers with a liberal discount for cash.

April 20, 1854 6-11.

LOOK!

BEFORE YOU BUY

And get the Best Bargain You Can! At Great deference and respect shown to CASH CUSTOMERS as may reasonably be expected at Lexington or elsewhere.

WE are now in receipt of a full and complete supply as we have ever had—intend to keep them up, and *last but least* expect to be always on hand, to offer them to customers on the most accommodating terms.

Our stock comprises every variety of Groceries, a general assortment of Hardware, Queenware, Stoneware, and Cedar Ware together with a great variety of Fancy Articles:

To wit:

10 lbs. 8 year old Whiskey; A Supr. article Old Brandy and a small lot old Boots and Shoes.

FISH.

Salmon, Shad, Herring, Mackerel, Lake and Cod Fish.

FRUITS.

Grapes, Fresh Peaches, Dried Peaches, Raisins and Pie Fruits.

CHEESE.

Wagons Reserve, English Dairy and Pine Apple.

LARD OIL.

One barrel Winter Strained—just received.

DRIED BEEF.

A few lots—just received.

CIDER VINEGAR.

Five barrels best quality—made myself.

LIME.

Ten bbls. White Utica.

TOBACCO.

An unusually large lot and some very superior—call and see the "Belle of the West," "Ducie," &c.

CIGARS.

A large lot Spanish and half-Spanish do Fishing Tackle.

A large lot Hooks and Lines cheaper than "J. T." or Tom. Barkley sell them.

FLOUR AND MEAL.

Mr. F. has promised to keep us constantly supplied with a first rate article.

CHEAPER STEEL.

All our *Alot* bargains not yet disposed of. I would make a special mention of a large lot of Looking Glasses and Looking Glass Plates; Table Cutlery, Tea Trays, single or in sets, Brass Candlesticks, &c.

Give us a call and if you do not find it to your interest, I certainly shall not expect you to buy.

April 20, 1854 6-11.

S. Y. KEENE.

Foreign and Domestic Liquors, &c.

W have in store and to arrive—
4 half pails superior Pale Brandy;
4 quart pipes superior Dark Brandy;
2 casks superior Pale Sherry Wine;
2 casks superior Madeira Wine;
1 cask superior Port Wine;
20 baskets favorite Champagne Wine;
20 boxes Longworth's Sparkling Catawba Wine;
20 boxes Longworth's Dry Catawba;
10 boxes Longworth's Ladies Sweet Wine;
2 casks Longworth's Catawba Brandy;
20 barrels old Bourbon Whisky (5 years);
50 barrels old Bourbon Whisky (4 years);
20 barrels "Orange Valley" Whisky (fresh);
10 barrels "Excelsior" Whisky (fresh);
10 barrels Domestic Brandy;
10 barrels Domestic Gin;
10 barrels Domestic Sweet Malaga Wine;
5 cases pure Olive Oil, (the best in the market);

The above liquors are on draught and bottled.

BROWN & SAYRES.

April 20, 1854 6-11.

1854. NEW GOODS! 1854. NEW GOODS!

THE subscriber encouraged by the very liberal patronage hitherto extended would respectfully inform his friends and the public in general that he has enlarged his stock of

SPRING & SUMMER, STAPLE & FANCY GOODS;

Consisting in part of Cloths, Cambrines, Vests, Berries, Silks, Calicos Bleached and Brown Cottons, &c., &c.

A very large and general assortment of

BOOTS AND SHOES, OF EVERY VARIETY & SIZE;

HATS AND CAPS, &c.

QUEENSWARE,

GLASSWARE;

Together with a general assortment of such goods as are usually kept in Dry Goods Stores with Tea, Coffee, Soda, &c., &c., as well as many other articles too numerous to enumerate, all of which will be sold at small advance on Eastern cost for Cash, or on prompt paying customers.

Those wishing to purchase are respectfully invited to give him an early call, at his Store Room, one door above J. T. Davies, on Main Street.

MILTON STEVENSON.

April 13, 1854 6-11.

100,000 GIFTS for the PEOPLE

JOSIAH PERHAM submits to the people of the United States, his THIRD

MONSTER GIFT ENTERPRISE,

In connection with the Exhibitions of his Magnificent and Immense

MIRROR of North & South America, AT ACADEMY HALL, 663 BROADWAY, N. Y.

0-100,000 Tickets Only, at \$1 Each

Will be sold. Each purchaser of a ticket for the

ADMISSION OF FOUR PERSONS

To the Exhibition, will be presented with a Numbered Certificate, entitling the Holder to One Share in the following 100,000 Gifts:

A FARM in Harrison Township, Gloucester Co., New Jersey, and within 15 miles of Philadelphia. It embraces over 100 acres of land in a high state of cultivation, with Dwelling, Barns and other Out Houses, in good repair. There is a large Orchard of choice fruit.

Title indisputable. Valued at \$16,000.

(Any information in regard to the Farm, can be obtained of BELAN REDFIELD, tenant on the premises.)

A PERPETUAL LOAN without security or interest, 5,000

A PERPETUAL LOAN without security or interest, 2,000

A PERPETUAL LOAN without security or interest, 1,000

2 PERPETUAL LOANS without security or interest, \$500 each, 1,000

10 PERPETUAL LOANS without security or interest, \$100 each, 1,000

THE CELEBRATED TROTTING MARE, "Lily Dale," who ran trotting horse, a mile in 2:40—valued at 1,500

5 ROSEWOOD PIANOS, valued at \$500 each, 2,500

5 ROSEWOOD PIANOS, valued at \$300 each, 1,500

(A portion of the Pianos are T. GILBERT & Co.'s. Celebrated "Eolians. Others of HALLET, DAVIS & Co.'s. Splendid Instruments.)

The splendid Series of Paintings known as the "Mirror of New England & Canadian Scenery,"

and now realizing a handsome income by its exhibition in the East—valued at 22,000

3 light and beautiful Carriages, \$225 each, 675

10 Gold Watches, \$100 each, 1,000

40 " 50 " 2,000

100 " Pens and Cases, 5 " 500

5,000 " Pens, 3 " 15,000

94,819 Pieces of choice, popular and fashionable Music, 25 cents each, 23,705

100,000 Gifts, Valued at \$60,390

ONE GIFT FOR EVERY TICKET.

In order to insure to all concerned a perfectly fair and satisfactory disposition of the above named Gifts, Mr. Perham proposes that the Shareholders shall meet together

On Thursday Evening, June 22, '54,

(Or sooner, if all the Tickets are sold—due notice of which will be given), at some suitable place, hereafter to be designated, and appoint a Committee of Five Persons, to receive the property, which they may dispose of in such manner—by lot or otherwise—as the Shareholders, in general meeting shall direct.

The Committee giving good and sufficient bonds if required by the Shareholders, for the faithful performance of the duties required of them.

Shareholders residing out of the city of N. Y. will stand upon the same footing as residents, and whatever may fall to their share will be forwarded to them in such manner as they may direct, after the partition has taken place.

All orders for Tickets by Mail, should be addressed to JOSIAH PERHAM, ACADEMY HALL, 663 BROADWAY, N. Y. If it should happen that all the Tickets are sold when the order is received, the money will be returned at our expense for postage.

Correspondents will please write distinctly their name, residence, county and State, to prevent errors. Or, if convenient, enclose an envelope, with their directions on it in full, in which such Tickets as they may order will be returned.

April 27, 4-11.

PATENT Medicines, of different kinds—reinforce our alleys—for sale at this Office

VALUABLE PROPERTY FOR SALE.

THE subscriber wishes to sell The House and Lot in which he now resides, situated on Main Cross Street, in Georgetown, Ky., adjoining the Georgetown Hotel. The house is of brick, containing nine rooms, a back porch the length of the house, besides kitchen, servant's rooms and all necessary out buildings, including stable, carriage house, &c., all in good repair; the lot fronts on main cross street 120 feet, and running back (in part) to Water street, and is considered one of the best pieces of property in the place; and from its locality, size and general appearance would make a first rate boarding house.

ALSO.—The frame house and lot opposite the above, situated on the east side of Main Cross street, fronting on said street 150 feet and going back 200 feet to a 30 feet street, and containing 1 of an acre; upon this lot there is a never failing spring of good water as is in the town. I consider this a superior lot of ground.

ALSO.—The TAN YARD property adjoining the last mentioned lot. Containing 1/2 of an acre, and enclosed by substantial stone fence; there is on this lot a large spring of good water, which has never been known to go dry; a large brick.

THE FINE YOUNG STALLION, BELLE FOUNDER, JR.,

WILL stand at the same place and will be let to mares at \$20 to insure a mare to foal, half the money to be paid when the mare is served. The balance to be paid when the mare is ascertained to be in foal. All possible care will be taken, but no responsibility for accidents or escapes.

W. D. CROCKETT.

DESCRIPTION AND PEDIGREE.

YOUNG CLEVELAND is a beautiful Bay, no white, 164 hands high and well formed; three years old. He was got by Goldenberry, dam by Drainer; grandam by Mr. Newton's Horse all pure Cleveland blood.

GOLDEN ROSEBERRY the sire of Young Cleveland, was got by Volunteer; dam by Bay Conqueror; she was the dam of that celebrated stallion the Duke of Cleveland, which was sold for \$1,500 to go abroad.

CONQUEROR was got by Mr. Judson's old Dreadnought; dam by Mr. Agar's Black legs; grandam by Mr. Woocell's noted horse, which was sold to Mr. Aytom, for \$1,500.

THE FINE YOUNG STALLION, BELLE FOUNDER, JR.,

WILL stand at the same place and will be let to mares at \$10 to insure a mare to foal, half the money to be paid when the mare is served. Belle Founder is four years old this spring, a beautiful mahogany bay, no white about him; full 16 hands high, of fine disposition, and excellent performance and a superior trot. He was sired by Belle Founder, and he by imported Belle Founder, the best trotting horse of his day. Dam unknown.

W. D. CROCKETT.

TERMS per Session of Five Months—in Advance.

Tuition in Primary Department, \$10 00

" Junior Class, 12 00

" Middle " 15 00

" Senior " 20 00

Music on Piano or Guitar 25 00

Vocal Music, in classes 3 00

Drawing, Painting, Latin and French, each, 10 00

Reading, including fuel lights, and Washing, 50 00

For further particulars address G. R. HAND, Principal.

Georgetown, Ky. Jan. 20, 1854

REFERENCES.

Dr J Ray, Principal Woodward City High School, Cincinnati.

H H Barney, Esq. Hughes' City